# Steps for Successful Redevelopment

**TAB Services** 

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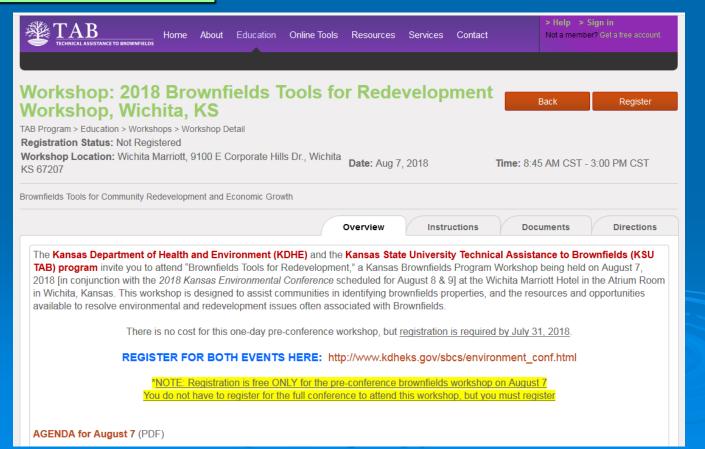
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## Today's presentations can be found at:

https://www.ksutab.org/education/workshops/details?id=315



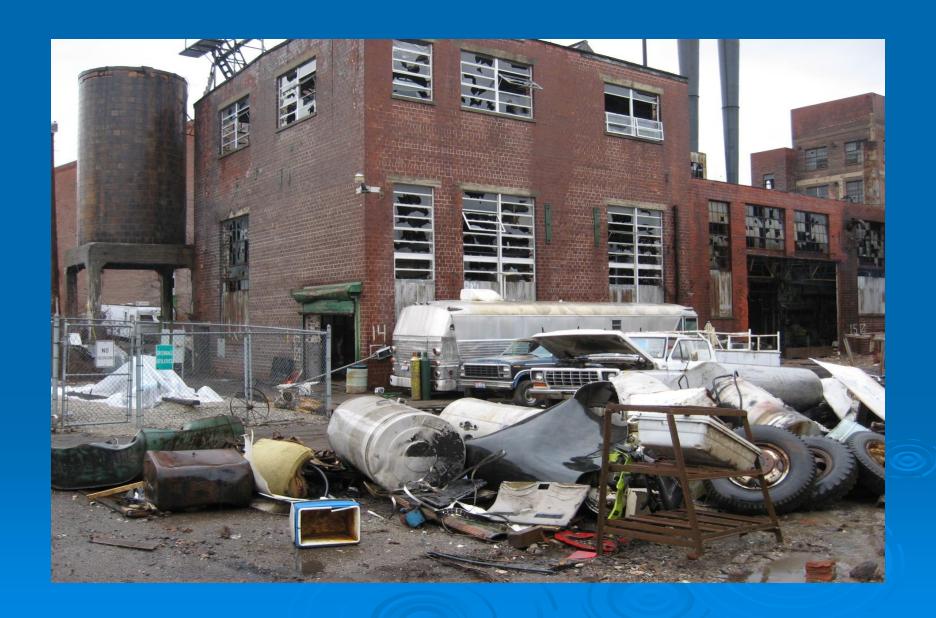
# What's Brownfield????? Do I have one?



### What is a Brownfield?

Real property of which the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

(Public Law 107-118 (H.R. 2869) - "Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act" signed into law January 11, 2002)













## Why Redevelop Brownfields?

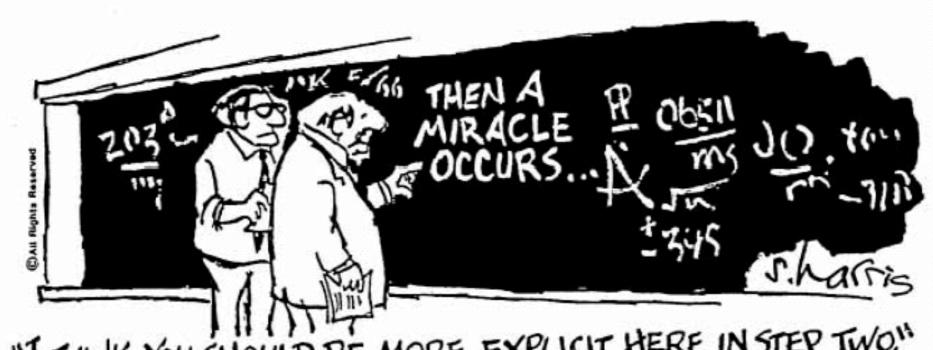
- Improves community image
- Mitigates blight
- Desirable locations
- Uses existing infrastructure (cost savings)
- Increases local tax base
- Facilitates job growth
- Preserves neighborhoods
- Mitigates public health and safety concerns
- Reduce the need to develop greenfields

Often it is the <u>PERCEPTION</u> of contamination that keeps properties from being redeveloped, not the actual presence of contamination.

Once the "stigma" is gone, properties can be returned to productive use.











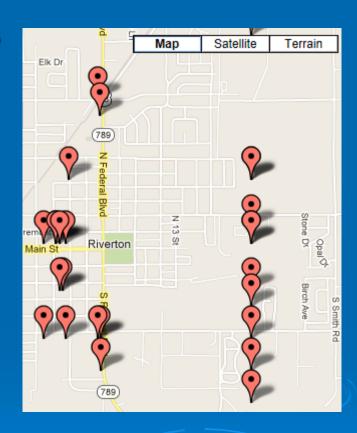
### Brownfields Redevelopment Process

- 1. Identify Brownfields
- 2. Tie BFs to Redevelopment Goals
- 3. Investigate Phase I/II site assessments
- 4. Clean-up, if necessary
- 5. Redevelop

## 1. Identify Brownfields

### Make a list or map potential sites

- Use TAB's Brownfields Inventory Tool (tab-bit.org), excel...
  - Is the owner cooperating?
  - Site status (on-going state or federal environmental actions?)
  - Prioritize sites



How can these sites meet your redevelopment goals?

## 2. Tie to Redevelopment Goals

### Vision for Site, Area, and Region

- What are the community needs & opportunities
- Conceptual scenarios and diagrams

### Set Goals and make Plans

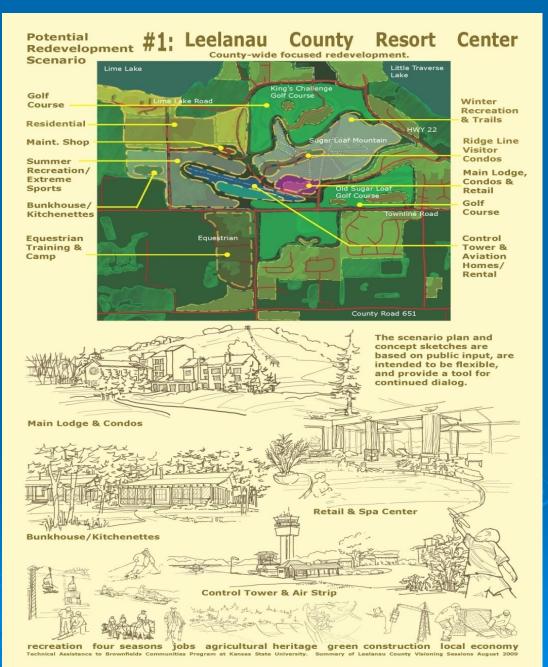
- Begin identifying partners and funding sources
- Review area plans, zoning, codes

### Adjust and Revise plans as needed

- Ongoing community engagement
- Involve all stakeholders

## Redevelopment Planning





## 3. Investigate

- Perform Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs)
  - to identify environmental risks <u>before</u> purchase
  - evaluate whether environmental risks are worth accepting / correcting in a case where contamination is discovered
  - avoid responsibility for cleanup under CERCLA as an "innocent landowner"

### Phase I ESA

- 1. Identifies potential environmental concerns (Recognized Environmental Conditions)
- 2. Research re historical and current uses and activities of the site and surrounding area
  - Records review
  - Site reconnaissance
  - Interviews
  - Report

### WARNING!!! Shelf life!

1 year (certain aspects to be updated within 180 days of acquisition)



### Phase II ESA

 Evaluates the RECs identified in the Phase I ESA

Sampling and Analyses

 Recommendations regarding cleanup

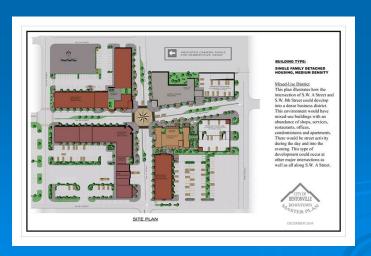


## 4. Brownfields Cleanup - if necessary

- Low to moderate levels of contamination
- Risk-based cleanups based on future use and/or resource protection
  - Industrial
  - Commercial
  - Residential
- Prevent exposure to contaminants
  - Treatment, removal, containment
  - Land use controls (if residual contaminants remain)

## 5. Redevelopment

- Resources and partners to redevelop lined up
- Comp/Master plans and community input
- Various needs and opportunities





## The Role of Local Government in Brownfields Redevelopment

- planning
- site promotion/marketing
- fee waivers
- expedited permit review
- infrastructure development
- interim title holder
- catalytic site developer
- grant applicant/recipient





## Local, State, and Federal Resources

### Phase I / II Site Assessments

- Free TBAs (Targeted Brownfields Assessments) by KDHE and EPA
- EPA Assessment Grants

### Cleanup, if necessary

- EPA Cleanup Grants
- EPA Revolving Loan Funds

Redevelopment USDA, HUD, EDA, KDOT, etc.

Free Technical Assistance
TAB, State, CDFA, Other Programs



## Financing Programs: A Federal "Laundry List"

### What's been Used in Brownfield Reuse Financing Packages?

#### Loans

- > EDA capital for local revolving loan funds
- HUD funds for locally determined CDBG loans and "floats"
- EPA capitalized revolving loan funds
- > SBA's microloans
- SBA's Section 504 development company debentures
- EPA capitalized clean water revolving loan funds (priorities set/ programs run by each state)
- > HUD's Section 108 loan guarantees
- > SBA's Section 7(a) and Low-Doc programs
- USDA business, intermediary, development loans

#### Grants

- HUD's Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)
- HUD's Community Development Block Grants (for projects locally determined)
- > EPA assessment, cleanup grants
- > EDA public works and economic adjustment

#### **Grants** (continued)

- DOT (various system construction, preservation, rehabilitation programs)
- Army Corps of Engineers (cost-shared services)
- USDA community facility, business and industry grants

### **Equity capital**

> SBA Small Business Investment Cos.

#### Tax incentives and tax-exempt financing

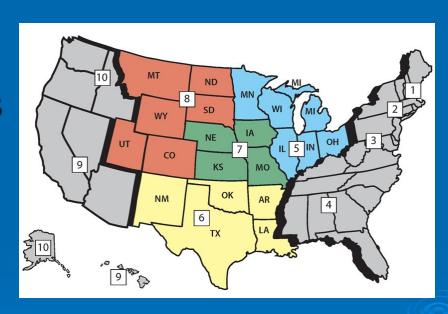
- Targeted expensing of cleanup costs
- Historic rehabilitation tax credits
- ► Low-income housing tax credits
- > Industrial development bonds
- > Energy efficiency construction credits

#### **Tax-advantaged zones**

- > HUD/USDA Empowerment Zones
- ➤ HUD/USDA Enterprise Communities
- Opportunity Zones

## Technical Assistance to Brownfields (TAB) Program

- National program
- FREE to communities
- Funded by EPA
- 3 TAB providers



 KSU TAB assists communities in EPA Regions 5,6,7,8

## TAB Assistance to Communities

- Free assistance with brownfields redevelopment planning; environmental, economic development expertise
- Tailored to specific community needs
  - Fill service gaps
  - Coordinated through the city, tribal or non-profit brownfields project manager
- Communities accepted on a 'first come' basis
  - Depends on staff/funding availability
- No application process, just contact us

### **TAB Services**

- Help identifying and inventorying brownfields (BIT)
- Strategic planning and redevelopment visioning
- Economic feasibility analysis
- Educational workshops
- Community outreach
- Help identify funding sources
- Review of grant applications (EPA grants TABEZ)
- Help finding and evaluating environmental consultants
- Review of plans and technical reports
- Fact sheets and information
- Other assistance, as needed and agreed upon



## Develop Plan/Vision



# Timing and Prep is Everything!





### **Contact Info**

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